THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER,	1 month,	$ 5 00
" "	3 months,	15 00
" "	6 months,	25 00
WEEKLY PAPER,	3 months,	6 00
" "	6 months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

Telegraphic News.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. TARASUEN, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

GRIFFIN, Oct. 4.

All accounts agree that Gen. Hood's army is well in the rear of Atlanta. It is reported positively that we hold the railroad between Vining and Marietta. A brigade of Yankee cavalry came to Fairburn on the West Point Road yesterday, and attacked the command of Gen. Iverson who fell back, after losing one or two killed and wounded. They are reported at Fayetteville this morning but this is doubtful.

A prisoner taken in that fight says that no train has arrived at Atlanta for six days. Military men here believe that Sherman's army will be forced to abandon Atlanta and cut its way out in a very few days.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Oct. 4.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 1st has a dispatch from Grant, dated Chaffin's Bluff, the 29th.

Ord's corps advanced this morning and carried a very strong fortification and line of entrenchments below Chaffin's farm, with some fifteen pieces artillery, and two or three hundred prisoners.

Ord was wounded in the leg, but not dangerously.

Birney advanced at same time from Deep Bottom, and carried the New Market road entrenchments, and is now marching toward Richmond.

The Railroad was cut north of Harrison's station. Escaped prisoners have arrived. Deserters report that Pilot Knob is still held by the rebels.

Nashville telegrams of the 30th report Forrest at Fayetteville on the night of the 28th. That morning there was no communication south of Murfreesboro'.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 5th.

To-day has been unusually quiet. The enemy show no purpose to attack our lines near Fort McRae nor on any other point of the line.

Gen. Beauregard's headquarters will be removed from here to morrow.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 5.

The flag of truce steamer *New York* arrived at Varina yesterday with several hundred prisoners. No particulars or news yet received.

We learn that our friend Capt. Wyatt B. Allen, of the 6th Regiment is among those sent to Morris Island to receive the fire of our batteries. Capt. A. is a son of Capt. J. E. Allen of this county.

A negro boy who left the State with the 6th N. C. Regiment, as servant of one of its officers and who afterwards deserted, was recently captured near Petersburg in the uniform of a Federal Lieutenant.

THE WAKE COUNTY BONDS advertised in the *Conservative* were sold at auction by Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co., on Monday. They ranged from $120 to $110.

The Central Association will meet with the Church at Flat Rock to-day.

Col. William M. Barbour 37th N. C. Regiment, was slightly wounded at Petersburg on Saturday last.

The place designated for the exchange of naval prisoners has been changed from Charleston to James River.

The people of Charleston and vicinity are contributing very liberally of money, provisions, &c., for the relief of our men held as prisoners on Morris Island.

The next session of the Baptist State Convention of N. C. will be held with the church in Warrenton, and will commence on Wednesday, the 2nd of November.

A BRUSH WITH YANKEE GUNBOATS.

On last Thursday, quite a spirited little brush came off between a small detachment of our troops, and some Yankee gunboats which attempted to go up the Scuppernong river, in which the Yankees came out second best. On attempting to ascend the river, two boats were attacked and forced back by Lieut. Sharpe, commanding Capt. Pitt's company of cavalry assisted by two pieces of artillery under Lieut. Williams of Lee's Light Batery and by Lieut. McWatson of the 50th N. C. with thirty infantry.

One of the boats got aground about seven hundred yards from the shore, at the mouth of the river, where she was well peppered, for some time, by both our artillery and sharpshooters, one shot striking her near the water line. So hot was the fire upon this craft, that the Yankees were all driven from their guns.

Three more gunboats at length came up to their relief and opened fiercely on our little party, who courageously held their ground and fought them till the approach of night and scarcity of ammunition admonished them to retire beyond range of the enemy's guns.

We had three men slightly wounded and our howitzer was somewhat damaged by a shell.

The enemy's loss has not been ascertained, but it must have been considerable, as their *wooden* gunboat was aground and under the fire of our artillery for some three hours and it was well ascertained that every man had to seek shelter *below* from the deadly aim of our sharpshooters. Hit 'em again, Col. Wortham.—*Goldsboro' Journal.*

HORRIBLE MURDER.—We learn on authority which cannot be doubted that a most brutal murder was committed, last week on the South side of Neuse, on Adams' Creek, about twenty miles below Newbern, on the bodies of Mr. Alfred Reel and his sister, a most respectable and loyal lady and gentleman of that county.

In the absence of Mr. Reel, his sister, about thirty years old, and a negro girl being the only persons at home, two negroes entered the premises took all the valuables, including money, that they could obtain and then murdered Miss Reel. Mr. Reel coming up about this time, entered the yard, and was instantly shot dead by these inhuman monsters.—What outrages the fiends may have committed on the lady, before taking her life, we are not informed; but they may reasonably be inferred from their brutal conduct. Mr. Reel and his sister were loyal Confederates of unblemished character, and were both unmarried.—*Goldsboro Journal.*

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864. [No. 143.

Executive Department, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.

A NECESSITY HAVING ARISEN FOR CALLING A part of the Guard for Home Defence into the field to repel a threatened invasion, to avoid interfering as far as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country, it is ordered that the commanding officers of the Guard for Home Defence in the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, and Cleaveland, and of all the counties lying east of said counties, will assemble their respective Regiments or Battalions without delay, and proceed to divide them into three equal parts, to be known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes—these numbers to be determined by lot or draft, and the classes called out in rotation, when less than the whole are required for field service.

Commanders of Battalions will exclude from the 1st class all persons physically incapable of performing field service, and they will be careful not to include in either class persons not strictly members of the Guard for Home Defence.

When there are less than three companies in a Battalion, they will be united and divided into three equal parts, and a complement of officers assigned to each. When there are three, six, or nine companies in a Battalion, they will be equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to the other, and when the number of companies is not divisible by three, then it must be made so by breaking up the odd companies and assigning their members to the other companies. The company or companies to be broken up to be determined by lot.

As soon as each commander has complied with the foregoing instructions, he will arm and equip the 1st class of his Battalion and order it to proceed without delay to Goldsboro', and report to Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe, who, as the troops arrive, will organize them into Regiments.

The Guard for Home Defence belonging to counties lying west of those above enumerated, are designed for the defence of the Mountain District. Their organization will not be changed for the present.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

October 4th, 1864. 142—d3w1.

☞ All Daily papers in the State copy three times; Weeklies one times.

Headquarters, Reserve, N. C.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.

I. ALL MEN, REPORTED FOR LIGHT DUTY IN the State of North Carolina, and who have not been assigned, will report themselves in person, without delay, to the Commandant of Conscripts. All officers in the State, in command of light duty men, will report their numbers and employment to the Commandant of Conscripts.

II. All officers in the State, of the Invalid Corps, or who have been ordered for light duty, and who are unassigned, will immediately report in person, or if unable, by letter, to these Headquarters, forwarding a copy of their orders of retirement from the Adjutant's and Inspector General's Office.

III. Capt. A. W. Lawrence, of C. S. Ordnance, having, in obedience to Special Order, No. 207, Par. XX, A. & I. G. O., current series, reported for duty at these Headquarters, is announced as Ordnance Officer on the Staff of the Lieut. Gen. Commanding, and will relieve Lieut. Graham Daves, Acting Ordnance Officer, Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

October 3d, 1864. 141—d3t.

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade,
SEPTEMBER 24th, 1864.

ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THIS BRIGADE are hereby authorized to act under the order given me by Gen. R. E. LEE, of date July 26th, 1864, to collect "all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians and other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States."

Company officers will require their men to report to them the names of all parties, in their respective localities, known to have such arms, equipments and accoutrements—especially McClellan Saddles and Sharp's Rifles; and if illegally held, whether claimed by capture, purchase or otherwise, they will seize them, if not voluntarily given up, and have them brought to their commands.

R. BARRINGER,
140—d2w. Brig. Gen. Commanding.

A New Book.

THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK. I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; five copies for $7; and ten copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

FRANK. I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 3, 1864. 140—3t.

$500 REWARD.

ESCAPED FROM THE JAIL OF GRANVILLE COUNTY in Oxford, on the night of the 27th inst., BALDY KERSEY, a free negro, very bright color, and hair nearly straight, stout made, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 45 years old, impudent appearance and quick speech. Also, JOEL, a slave of T. B. Venable. Joel is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and rather spare built, though strong and likely, he is about 35 years of age. Kersey was sentenced at September term of Granville Superior Court to six months imprisonment, and there are still pending against him five indictments for larceny. Joel was committed for house breaking and an attempt to commit rape.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of both, so that I get them again, or $250 for either. The belief is that they are making towards the eastern part of the State. I will also give $500 for the apprehension and delivery, with evidence sufficient to convict those or any one of those who assisted from the outside and broke the jail so as to release said prisoners.

W. A. PHILPOTT, Sheriff.

☞ Standard copy 3 weeks in Weekly.
October 4th, 1864. 142—d1w&w3w.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 30th, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, consisting of Surgeon E. A CRUDUP and Surgeon ——, will meet in the town of Statesville on the 10th October; at Taylorsville, in Alexander county, on the 13th; at Wilkesboro' on the 15th; at Morganton on the 18th, and at Lenoir on the 20th, for the purpose of Examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty, on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
140—12t. Surgeon General.

N. C. VOLUNTEER NAVY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company, and the public generally, that the books for the further subscription in stock in said company will be positively closed on or before the first day of November, next. Parties desiring to make investments in this enterprise will be offered an opportunity up to that date, but not afterwards, and notice is hereby further given to those who have already subscribed and shall fail to pay in the Treasury the amount of their subscriptions on or before the said day that they will be charged interest on their subscription and the company will proceed to collect by law.

C. P. MENDENHALL,
Sept 22. 1864—131—d2w President.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESumed on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Spruill. For circular address

REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.

July 18th, 1864 74—tf.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
48—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, ANother supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.

August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED. PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 268, Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf.

Headquarters Chief Enrolling Office,
5TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C.,
Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.

IN PURSUANCE OF CIRCULAR No. 45, CURRENT series, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons, from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective county seats for medical examination, with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance ensured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
Orange.	Hillsboro'	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. M. SWANN, Capt.
and En. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1864. 133—1m.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, July 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED it is declared that the Guard for Home Defence consists of ALL white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confederate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been resident in the State for thirty days, before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by orders of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their possession or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will send the remainder to this city to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil officer is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers or either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this latter clause is complied with.

By order of Governor VANCE,

R. C GATLIN,
138— Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17,

I. One editor and one printer to each newspaper, and one druggist to each apothecary store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county is invaded by the enemy, provided there is not that number of persons not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence, employed in said newspaper establishment or drug-store.

II. The attention of all officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated in this city on the 24th inst., granting pardon to deserters who may voluntarily surrender themselves within the next thirty days. Persons so surrendering will be sent to the nearest conscript camp, and will be furnished by the officer to whom the surrender is made with an attested statement setting forth the fact, specifying the time and place of surrender.

III. Attention is also called to the II paragraph of General Orders No. 1, dated January 15, 1864. The more effectually to carry out said paragraph, commanders of regiments and bat alions of the Guard for Home Defence will make to this office on the last day of each month a written report of the operations of their commands during the month, stating the number of days they have been out, the number of deserters apprehended, the number that have voluntarily surrendered and the names of such officers as may have failed to perform their duty, and in what particular.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
140 Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, September 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

THE PRACTICE WHICH HAS PREVAILED TO some extent among officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence of granting temporary furloughs to deserters, who have been apprehended or who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, must be discontinued.—They are strictly forbidden to grant furloughs to any persons not members of their commands.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
139 Adjutant General.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
61—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. G.)
Raleigh, December 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

I. The following acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent, and no further, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC. 2 *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the civil and military officers of the Confederate government within this State, ministers of the gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff, and clerks of the several courts of record, and the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said Guard in Home Defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally, or for any special duty or grade, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions, according to his discretion; and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars, according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: *Provided,* That when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property five hundred dollars, under the acts of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Guards for Home Defence may be called out for service by the Governor in the defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrections, either by regiments, battalions or companies *en masse*, or by draft or volunteers from the same, as he in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in tours of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses, and accoutrements, and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service; and shall prescribe rules for their action, to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC 9. *Be in further enacted,* That the commissions of officers of the militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification. [*Ratified the 7th day of July,* 1863.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia, and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill; which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence, for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters: *Provided,* They shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside, or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to the exemptions contained in that act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County Commissioners, appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate governments, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies. *Provided,* That this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five, nor more than twenty five dollars: *Provided,* That every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company court-martial, and judgments are to be entered up, and the fines collected in the same mode, and in accordance with the provisions of the militia law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service, under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and that they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the Guard for Home Defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guards for Home Defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 14th day of December,* 1863.]

II. The Company Drills required by the 1st section of the last named act, will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, August, September, November and December, and the July, Battalion Drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the last named act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for Home Defence; but are not exempt from duty, when the Guard for Home Defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:

135 R. C. GATLIN, *Adj. Gen.*

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2			
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	John W Lea,		William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate	R W York,
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jos M Whitson,	R A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15		W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,	James L Gaines,	John V B Rogers,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28		Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm R Creasman,	Pac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Robt V Cowan,		Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	
35		Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,	Joun Wilson,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,		Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W [illegible],	Wm J Brown,
43			Walter J Beggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman
45		John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	
47	Geo H Faribault,		
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	
49	Lee M McAfee,	James T Davis,	
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52	Marcus A Parks,		Eric Erson,
53		Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Falson,	G Gratiott Luke,	
57		Hamilton C Jones,	John W Graham,
58	John B Palmer,		James A Craige,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	E Mallett,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	J B Neathercutt,	Clem G Wright,	
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin.

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph A Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Early's Corps.

The 23d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Ransom's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 65th are in Clingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 16th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade W H F Lee's Division, Hampton's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in MacRae's Brigade Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Kirkland's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, B W Johnston's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Scton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve	Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Ross, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Joshua Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, *Reporter*; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., OCTOBER 6, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

On and after the 1st of October, subscription rates to the CONSERVATIVE will be as follows:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5
" " " three months,	15
" " " six months,	25
" " Weekly, six months,	10

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

☞ A $100 bill of the old issue will pay for the Daily CONSERVATIVE six months.

THE SITUATION has certainly much improved within the last ten days. Vigor, efficiency and the true spirit of determination, have taken the place of languor, over-confidence and negligence, and we expect to see better days.

The complexion of our affairs in Georgia, has assumed a decidedly more favorable aspect. The appointment of Gen. Beauregard to the command, will infuse a better spirit into our own troops and people. Next to Gen. Lee, we have no General who inspires so much enthusiasm and confidence. The operations of Gen. Forrest are producing terror upon the enemy and confidence in our own people. Gen. Hood's movements will, it is believed, produce a telling effect upon the enemy in a few days.

Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana are holding up their heads. Gen. Price has always enjoyed the public confidence, and in Missouri his name is Legion. With a good force he will drive the enemy from Missouri before Grant will be ready to spare him a man.

Fears of the Valley have been relieved by the recent movements of Early, and the success of Echols, at Saltville, will produce a good effect at all points in Virginia.

The chief source of anxiety now rests upon the army of Gen. Lee. Not because of any lack of confidence either in our great leader or his great army, but solely on account of the immense force of Grant and our comparatively small number to protect so long a line. Give our brave boys half a chance, and each one will prove a match for any three of the enemy. In the meantime let everything be done that is possible to strengthen Gen. Lee. Let the reliance of both army and people, be fixed upon the favor of that Providence which has hitherto sustained us.

GOV. BROWN'S COMMUNICATION in reply to Gen. Sherman's proposition for a peace conference, which we published on yesterday, is marked by the prompt, open and energetic character of the man. We discover in it no taint of disloyalty to the Confederate government, no remark taken in its evident meaning and force which shows that Gov. Brown is ready for the reconstruction of the old government, as has been charged, and least of all that he or Georgia is ready to violate or ignore their pledges to the States of the South or to the Confederacy. In all these respects, he takes as high ground as the most ardent friends of the cause could desire. Hence the intimation that he is looking to reconstruction as a preferable event as at all desirable or possible in our present circumstances, is unfounded.

The assertion of Gov. Brown that "the foundation of our government and the liberties of the people, rest upon the sovereignty of the States as their chief corner stone. Destroy the sovereignty of the States, and the whole fabric falls to the ground, and centralized power with military despotism, takes the place of constitutional liberty," is in our estimation a fundamental principle, yet the manner in which he lays down this principle of sovereignty in exercises, is liable to objection and animadversion. He says, "as a sovereign State, she had undoubted right to dissolve her connection with the government of the United States, when the compact had been violated by the other States of the Confederacy, and to form a new compact which she has done." If Gov. Brown means that Georgia had the right to break the compact so soon as she made it up in her mind that other States had violated it, without notice or a resort to those methods of redress prescribed by the letter and spirit of the compact, other than a *revolutionary* right, then we dissent from him. If Gov. Brown holds that the State of Georgia has the sovereign right now to withdraw from the Confederacy so soon as she determines that it is best for her to do so, without regard to the terms of the compact and in detriment to the interests of her sister States, only as a revolutionary right to her self-preservation, we deny it. The very idea of secession is revolutionary, and can be justified on no other ground. We know that it has been flippantly maintained by many since the revolution began, that we are fighting to defend and maintain the principle of the *right of secession*. Men have so little regard for the judgment of mankind, as to stultify themselves by the affirmation, that the head and front of this bloody contest, the sacrifice of so many precious lives and so vast an amount of means, is simply to maintain a mere abstract principle, which never did mean and never can mean, any thing but war, war to the knife. If this were true, if it be of such vast magnitude, why is it that the framers of the Confederate Constitution did not insert it in unmistakable terms in the instrument itself? If these secessionists *per se* mean what they say, why have they to this hour suffered the resolution of Senator Johnson of Georgia, proposing directly to so change the Constitution as to insert the doctrine palpably in that instrument, to remain unmolested on the table of the Senate? Why is it, that the moment any one in the Confederacy squints at reconstruction, or one State setting up for itself, every secessionist bristles up at once and cries "traitor!" It is palpable therefore, that the doctrine as taught by the secessionists, was a mere figment with which to frighten or cajole people into revolution?

We regret that Gov. Brown felt it necessary to reiterate or intimate in a communication to Gen. Sherman, that the Confederate government had dealt unjustly by Georgia. The evidence may have been palpable to his own mind, yet its disclosure in that connection was unnecessary and impolitic. We can see no object that President Davis could secure by neglecting or treating unjustly any portion of the Confederacy. If it be so, personal dislike or spleen against the people or rulers of any particular State must prompt it a motive, too unworthy to attach to one holding his high position.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 24, from General Gatlin's office is to be copied *once* only in the weekly papers of the State.

RUMOR, for several days, has connected the name of Vice President Stephens with some very ominous and imprudent disclosures, charged to have been made by him recently in a letter to several gentlemen of Georgia. We doubted the rumor, yet it came to us in a manner to remove doubt. We are glad to be able to lay it this morning before our readers. If there be anything in the letter favoring reconstruction, or discouraging to the cause, in any wise, we have failed to see it after a hasty perusal. It exhibits the same mental force, the same soundness of conservative principle and the same devotion to the cause which have marked his entire course. We need not commend it to our readers.—They will be ready to give it a careful perusal.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 24 from the office of Adjutant General R. C. Gatlin, it will be seen directs a classification of the Guard for the Home Defence in the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston and Cleaveland and all the counties lying east of those in the State, into three classes, 1st, 2d and 3rd, to be determined by lot or draft, and to be called out in rotation when less than the whole are required for field service. Those of the first class are to be armed and equipped at once, and are ordered to report to Brig. Gen. Leventhorpe at Goldsboro'.

The necessity for this order is believed to be imperious by the emergency which is upon us, and has been determined after mature deliberation.—Great care has been taken to avoid too severe a draft at once upon the industrial pursuits of the country and the division into three classes meets this necessity as far as it can be. We trust all concerned will obey the orders with alacrity. The times are trying, but not so much so as they must become, without the greatest vigilance and promptness on the part of our people. Let every man do his duty in the hour of need, and the country will be safe.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S appointment to the command of the armies of Georgia and the Southwest, will no doubt give general satisfaction. Had he been continued in that command the country would have had no cause to regret it. We trust that the appointment will give new vigor to our affairs in that quarter. But the appointment will effect nothing unless the cotton States and the people of Tennessee rally to his standard. We are confident there are enough men in those States to drive the Yankees from Georgia and Tennessee, in sixty days. Shall it not be done? Let all the people in those States say that it shall be.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEWBERN.—We are again in possession of reliable information that the yellow fever is raging in Newbern with unabated fury. We learn that Mr. James W. Bryan, an old citizen of Newbern, and long a distinguished lawyer of this State, and also his wife have fallen victims to its ravages. We learn further that some six or more persons who went to Newbern, by last flag of truce, have received a passport from Bronze Jack to pass beyond Lincoln's dominions, and, have gone—*down spout.*—*Goldsboro' Journal.*

We learn from an altogether reliable source that the following citizens of Newbern have died of yellow fever: James W. Bryan and wife, William Hutchins, wife and child; Ed. Hart and two children, Oliver Street and wife, Rev. James Suydam, Bart Oliver, John Gaskins and family, Pernell Hall, Bradford Gatlin and family, Mrs. Jeff. Hyson, Rebecca Wallace, Bush Oxley, Prudence Rice, Mrs. B. Cherry, Charles Haskins, John Taylor.

COL. JNO. P. H. RUSS, Secretary of State, has kindly handed us the following, which is the official vote for Governor at the recent election:

Whole vote polled, 72,561; of which Z. B Vance received 58,070; and W. W. Holden 14,461.—Vance's majority, 43,579. We suppose if all the votes cast for Gov. Vance had been counted his majority would have reached 45,000.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS' VIEWS UPON PEACE MOVEMENTS.

The following letter from our worthy Vice President, Hon. A. H. Stephens, giving his views upon "Peace Movements" will be read with great interest. It was written in answer to a letter addressed to him by several gentlemen in the interior of the State:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, GA., Sept. 22d, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—You will please excuse me for not answering your letter of the 14th instant, sooner. I have been absent nearly a week on a visit to my brother in Sparta, who has been quite out of health for some time. Your letter I found here on my return home yesterday. The delay of my reply thus occasioned I regret.

Without further explanation or apology allow me now to say to you that no person living can possibly feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put to this unnatural and merciless war upon honorable and just terms than I do. But I really do not see that it is in my power, or yours, or that of any number of persons in our position, to inaugurate any movement that will even tend to aid in bringing about a result that we and so many more so much desire. The movement by our Legislature at its last session, at the suggestion of the Executive, on this subject, was by authority properly constituted for such a purpose. That movement in my judgment was timely, judicious, and in the right direction. Nor has it been without results. The organization of that party at the North to which you refer may justly be claimed as a part of the fruits of it. These it is to be hoped will be followed by others of a more marked character, if all in both sections who sincerely desire peace upon correct terms will give that movement thus inaugurated all the aid in their power.

The Resolutions of the Georgia Legislature at its last session, upon the subject of peace, in my judgment embodied and set forth very clearly those principles upon which alone there can be permanent peace between the different sections of this extensive, once happy and prosperous, but now distracted country. The easy and perfect solution to all our present troubles and those far more grievous ones which loom up in prospect and portentously threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle and truth upon which all American Constitutional liberty is founded and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved; that is the sovereignty—the ultimate absolute sovereignty of the States. This doctrine our Legislature announced to the people of the North and to the world. It is the only key-note to peace—permanent, lasting peace—consistent with the security of public liberty. The old Confederation was formed upon this principle; and no Union or League can ever be formed or maintained between any States, North or South securing public liberty upon any other principle. The whole frame work of American Institutions which in so short a time had won the admiration of the world and to which we were indebted for such an unparalleled career of prosperity and happiness, was formed upon this principle. All our present troubles spring from a violation of this essential vital law of our political organism.

In 1776 our ancestors and the ancestors of those who are waging this unholy crusade against us, together proclaimed the great and eternal truth for the maintenance of which they jointly pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, that "Governments are instituted amongst men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;" and that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends (those for which it was formed) it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute a new Government laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

It is needless here to state that by "people" and "governed" in this annunciation is meant communities and bodies of men capable of organizing and maintaining Government not individual members of society. The "consent of the governed" refers to the will of the mass of the community or State in its organized form and expressed through its legitimate and properly constituted organs.

It was upon this principle the Colonies stood justified before the world in effecting a separation from the mother country. It was upon this principle that the original thirteen co-equal and co-sovereign States formed the Federal compact of the old Union in 1787. It is upon the same principle that the present co-equal and co-sovereign States of our Confederacy formed their new compact of Union. The idea that the old Union or any Union between any of their sovereign States consistently with this fundamental truth can be maintained by force is preposterous. This war springs from an attempt to do this preposterous thing. Superior power may compel a Union of some sort, but it would not be the Union of the old Constitution or of our new—it would be that sort of union that results from despotism. The subjugation of the people of the South by the people of the North, would necessarily involve the destruction of the Constitution and the overthrow of their liberties as well as ours. The men or party at the North to whom you refer, who favor peace must be brought to a full realization of this truth in all its bearings before their efforts will result in much practical good: for any peace growing out of a Union or States established by force, will be as ruinous to them as to us. The action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform of principles goes, presents, as I have said on another occasion "a ray of light which under Providence may prove the dawn of day to this long and cheerless night. The first ray of light I have seen from the North since the war begun. This cheers the heart and towards it I could almost have exclaimed

"Hail, holy light, offspring of Heaven first born,
Or of the eternal coeternal beam since God is light."

Indeed I could quite so have exclaimed but for the sad reflection that whether it shall bring healing in its beams or be lost in dark and ominous eclipse ere its good work be done, depends so much upon the action of others who may not regard it and view it as I do. So at best it is but a ray—small and tremulous ray—enough only to gladden the heart and quicken hope."

The prominent and leading idea of that Convention seems to have been a desire to reach a peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties and strife through the medium of a convocation of the States. They propose to suspend hostilities to see what can be done, if anything, by negotiation of some sort. This is one step in the right direction. To such a convention of the States I should have no objection as a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and sovereign Powers—just as the convention of 1787 was called and assembled. The properly constituted authorities at Washington and Richmond, the duly authorized Representatives of the two Confederacies of States, now at war with each other might give their assent to such a position. Good might result from it. It would be an appeal on both sides from the sword to reason and justice. All wars which do not result in the extinction or extermination of one side or the other must be ended sooner or later by some sort of negotiation. From the discussion and interchange of views in such a convention, the history as well as the true nature of our institutions and the relation of the States towards each other and towards the Federative Head would doubtless be much better understood generally than they now are. But I should favor such a proposition only as a peaceful conference as the Convention of 1787 was. I should be opposed to leaving the questions at issue to the absolute decision of such a body. Delegates might be clothed with powers to consult and agree if they could upon some plan of adjustment to be submitted for subsequent satisfaction by the sovereign States whom it affected, before it should be obligatory or binding, and then binding only on such as should ratify. It becomes the people of the South as well as the people of the North to be quite as watchful and jealous of their rights as their common ancestors were. The maintenance of Liberty in all ages, times, and countries, when and where it has existed, has required not only constant vigilance and jealousy but has often required the greatest privations and sufferings, and sacrifices that people or States are ever subjected to. Through such an ordeal we are now passing.—Through a like and even severer ordeal our ancestors passed in their struggle for the principles which it has devolved upon us thus to defend and maintain. But great as our sufferings and sacrifices have been and are to which you allude, they are as yet far short of the like sufferings and sacrifices which our fathers bore with patience, courage, and fortitude in the crisis that "tried men's souls" in their day.—These are the virtues that sustained them in their hour of need. Their illustrations and glorious example bids us not to underestimate the priceless inheritance they achieved for us at such a cost of treasure and blood. Great as are the odds we are struggling against they are not greater than those against which they successfully struggled.

In point of reverses, our condition is not to be compared with theirs. Should Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and even Petersburg and Richmond fall, our condition would not then be worse or less hopeful than theirs was in the darkest hour that rested upon their fortunes.—With wisdom on the part of those who control our destiny in the cabinet and in the field, in husbanding and properly wielding our resources at their command and in securing the hearts and the affections of the people in the great cause of Right and Liberty for which we are struggling, we could suffer all these losses and calamities, and greater even, and still triumph in the end. At present however, I do not see, as I stated in the outset, that you or I, or any number of persons in our position can do any thing towards inaugurating any new movement looking to a peaceful solution of the present strife.

The war on our part is fairly and entirely defensive in its character. How long it will continue to be thus wickedly and mercilessly waged against us, depends upon the people of the North. Georgia, our own State to whom we owe allegiance, has with great unanimity proclaimed the principles upon which a just and permanent peace ought to be sought and obtained. The Congress of the Confederate States has followed with an endorsement of these principles. All you, and I, and others in our position therefore can do on that line at this time, is to sustain the movement thus already inaugurated and to the utmost of our ability to hold up their principles as the surest hope of restoring soundness to the public mind North, as the brazen serpent, was held up for the healing of Israel in the Wilderness.

The chief aid and encouragement we can give the Peace Party at the North is to keep before them these great fundamental principles and truths which alone will lead them and us to a permanent and lasting peace, with the possession and enjoyment of Constitutional Liberty. With these principles once recognized the future would take care of itself.—There would be no more war so long as they should be adhered to. All questions of boundaries, Confederacies and Union or Unions would naturally and easily adjust themselves according to the interests of the parties and the exigencies of the times. Herein lies the true law of the balance of power and the harmony of States.

Yours Respectfully.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT for the State of North Carolina feel great satisfaction in presenting their Schedule of Prices for the next sixty days, in that the great abundance of most of our crops, with the improved condition of our financial, and consequent increased security for our currency, enable them, without injury to the producer, to lower the prices of the prime necessaries of life to the soldier, and it is to be hoped, to the indigent of our country. This lowering of prices must again act in increasing the value of the national currency, by diminishing the debt of the country. The want of confidence in the worth of the currency, increased as it has been by the rapacious greed of individuals of ALL classes, and especially of the Cotton Factories, and lately so strongly exhibited by the Railroad Companies, has greatly contributed to this. Scarcity of food can no longer be alleged for high prices, as there is abundance in the country, and it only remains to show whether our people, in sustaining our wise and patriotic Treasurer—Mr Trenholm—in his efforts hitherto so successful, in putting our financial matters on a secure footing, will sustain the Government of their choice. The Commissioners also congratulate themselves and the country that they have been aided by a consultation with one of the Virginia Commissioners, by whose aid, and that of Mr. George W. Mordecai, they have been able to bring about an almost identical Schedule with the neighboring State of Virginia:

Apples, dried	good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs.	$ 5 00
"	unpeeled, per bushel 28 lbs.	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
"	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	2 75
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush. 60 pounds,	5 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
"	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	80
"	fresh, gross, per pound,	40
"	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
"	adamantine, per pound,	8 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth,	woolen, for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less	
Cotton,	raw, per lb.,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush., 70 lbs.,	4 50
"	shelled, sacks not included, per bush., 56 lbs.,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush. of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd. wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd.,	80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl. 196 lbs.,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs.,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs.,	33 75
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each.	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
"	" "	2 50
"	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
"	artillery, 2nd class, per head,	800 00
Iron,	Pig, No. 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs.	350 00
"	Pig, No. 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs.	314 00
"	Pig, No. 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs.	278 00
"	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
"	Smith's square or round, per ton of 2,000 pounds,	1030 00
"	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds,	400 60
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard,	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet,	50 00
Lard,	per pound,	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound,	6 00
"	upper, per pound,	7 00
"	harness, per pound,	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon,	5 00
"	sorghum, per gallon,	5 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
"	2d class, per head,	800 00
"	3d class, per head,	500 00
Nails,	per keg,	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs.	5 25
"	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	4 50
"	baled, per 100 lbs,	5 25
"	shelled, per bushel,	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 50
"	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3 oz to yard, per yard,	1 78
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Peas,	cow, per bush. of 60 lbs.	5 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs.	4 00
"	sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs.	4 00
Peaches dried,	peeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.	8 50
"	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs.	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	1 82
"	salted, per pound,	2 30
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
"	common, near town, per head, per month,	5 00
"	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
"	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	56 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
"	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush. of 56 lbs.	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yd.,	1 30
"	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yards to pound, pr. yd.	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs.	20 00
"	Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,	35 00
"	Virginia, per bushel of 50 lbs.	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldiers', wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb.,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
"	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs.,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush. of 22 lbs.	75
Ship stuff,	good, per bush. of 37 lbs.	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
"	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd., per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No. 1, extra,	3 00
"	No. 1,	2 50
"	No. 2,	1 75
"	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
"	manufactured, per gal.,	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush. of 68 lbs.	7 50
"	bran, per bush. of 17 lbs.	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs.	1 50
" "	unbaled, per 100 lbs.,	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound,	8 00
"	unwashed, per pound,	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new, each,	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, pr bunch of 5 lbs.	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds,	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	10 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	5 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	15 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day,	7 50
Hire of six horse trams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	10 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	3 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	1 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	75 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	37 50
Hire of horse, per day,	1 50

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform [illegible].

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 5th day of December next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN,
Garysburg, N C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Umpire.
Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1864. 143—dltw2t.

Conscript Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 4th, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS OF THE Invalid Corps, having been assigned by Special Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, to the Commandant of Conscripts for North Carolina for duty, and having failed to comply with said orders, are requested to report without delay in person, or if unable to travel, to advise this Office by letter of the cause of their prolonged absence:

Captain W. H. Chastain,
" J. G. Royal,
First Lieutenant A. A. Scott,
" " Joseph Nunnery,
" " J. M. Carlile,
" " S. M. Brazington,
" " R. H. Maxwell,
" " T. B. Ward,
Second " Alex. W. Westmoreland,
" " W. J. Means.

The necessity for the services of these officers is urgent, and they are enjoined to report with the least possible delay.

By order of the Commandant:

F. J. HARDIN,
143—d2t. Adjutant.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 5th, 1864.

NOTICE--LIGHT DUTY MEN!

DISABLED SOLDIERS, OR CONSCRIPTS, RECommended for light duty by Medical Examining Boards, can secure positions in my Department by making application, stating

Name,
Age,
Place of residence,
Occupation or trade,
Regiment,
Company,
Nature of disability,

and enclosing certificate of Medical Examining Board.

Testimonials as to the honesty, sobriety, intelligence, fitness and skill of the applicant will, in all cases, be required from their Company and Regimental commanders, or County and Municipal officers. The preference will be given to the permanently disabled.

W. E. PEIRCE,
143—d3t. Capt. & A. Q. M.

*** Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Charlotte Bulletin and Asheville News copy three times and send bill immediately to Capt. Peirce.

AN ADDRESS

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

WILL BE DELIVERED IN THE TOWN HALL on FRIDAY EVENING next, 7th inst. SUBJECT—GOVERNMENT, THE REPRESENTATIVE POWER OF SOCIETY.

The friends of the soldiers, besides the pleasure of listening to an interesting address, will have another privilege of contributing to the relief of the families of the brave men who are now braving death on the field, in defence of their country's liberty.

Tickets can be had at the Book-Stores and the Drug Stores of Mr. P. F. Pescud and Messrs. Williams & Haywood; at the following prices: Single tickets $3 00, for families of four or more $10 00.

The funds thus accruing to be deposited in the hands of the Mayor of Raleigh, who will see that they are strictly applied for the object specified.

☞ Address to commence at 7½ o'clock.

October 6, 1864. 143—2t.

ATTENTION "B" COMPANY.

ALL PERSONS EXEMPT FROM CONSCRIPTION living West of Fayetteville and South of Hillsboro' streets, and those living within one mile and outside the old corporation east of Fayetteville and Halifax streets, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, will assemble, (regardless of exemptions,) on Nash Square, on Saturday next, the 8th inst, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

This order proceeds from the Adjutant General of the State, and strict obedience to it will be enforced

W. H. FINCH,
Capt. "B" Co. Home Guard.
Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1864. 143—2t.

COTTON CARDS.

A LARGE LOT OF GENUINE WHITTEMORE COTton Cards, Nos. 8 and 10. The best article we have seen since the war.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
October 4th, 1864. 141—2t.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM FOR A FEW GOOD BOYS.
For terms address
W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.
Sept. 21, 1864. 130—d&w3w.